

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1896.

EASTERN ADVERTISING OFFICE, 220
E. 25th Temple Court, New York City
E. Katz, Agent.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
OF NEBRASKA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
OF MAINE.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

E. P. Baldwin, Auditor of the United States Treasury, has just completed a compilation of statistics relating to the production of gold and silver since the discovery of America, together with a ratio of value for that period. He considers the production of the metals by three periods, one embracing the years between 1493 and 1850, the second between 1850 and 1872, and the third from 1872 to 1895. This table will be of great value to all students of the question which at present is occupying the attention of nearly every person in the United States.

The first period extends from the time of the discovery of silver on this continent to the discovery of gold in California. The second from the discovery of gold in California to the year preceding the demonetization of silver by the Congress of the United States, and the third from that year up to 1895. During the 400 years the production of gold and silver in each period was as follows:

FROM 1493 TO 1850.		
Metal.	Fine Ounces.	Coining Value.
Gold	162,779,000	\$3,158,239,000
Silver	4,810,320,000	1,227,332,000

FROM 1850 TO 1873.		
Metal.	Fine Ounces.	Coining Value.
Gold	88,821,000	\$2,242,000,000
Silver	1,063,103,000	288,821,000

FROM 1873 TO 1895.		
Metal.	Fine Ounces.	Coining Value.
Gold	42,148,000	\$2,056,000,000
Silver	3,821,370,000	1,098,898,000

During the first period the ratio of production of gold to silver was 1 to 31.51; during the second period it was 1 to 5.89, and during the third period it was 1 to 17.63. That is to say for the period from 1493 to 1850 over 32 ounces of silver was produced to 1 ounce of gold; for the second period from 1850 to 1872 about 5½ ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, and for the third period from 1873 to 1895 17½ ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. The ratio of value, however, was not materially changed during the years from 1493 to 1873, although the ratio of production was 31½ times as much silver as gold. During the second period the ratio of value was practically unchanged, but in the third period while the ratio of production was about 17½ to 1 the ratio of value changed from 15.92 to 1 to 32.56 to 1. This disturbance in the ratio of value was caused by the demonetization of silver, as the ratio of product was, as stated, about 17½ to 1.

Auditor Baldwin from this has clearly demonstrated that the value of the two metals is fixed by the coinage value and not by the bullion or commercial value. He points out clearly that the small amount of silver used in the arts during the time the mints were open to silver and gold could not affect the value of silver. Even when the bullion value of silver fell below the established ratio the fact that it could be coined into full legal tender maintained the parity.

Here we have the American record of the production of gold and silver for four hundred years, and it shows that the coinage value of the gold produced on this continent in that period was \$8,783,469,400, and the coinage value of the silver product \$10,367,803,100. The excess of silver over gold was in the early days when the mines of Peru and Mexico, then under Spanish dominion, produced immense quantities of silver. Since 1850 the coinage value of the gold and silver product has been very nearly equal.

With the coinage value of the product of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold equal or nearly so and both not sufficient if coined into legal tender money to supply the demands of commerce, why discriminate against one of the metals by refusing to coinage at the mint? Where is all the silver which the single gold standard men say will flood the country, if silver is restored, to come from? Europe produces no silver and what silver it buys on this continent it coins for use at home or in Asiatic countries and almost doubles its value by placing the stamp of the sovereign upon it. That silver will not be brought here to be received into American money, and as there is no hoard of silver bullion, except in the United States Treasury, the threatened silver flood is merely a scare crow set up by the gold men to frighten timid voters.

HYPOCRITES ALL.

Our neighbor flies to the defense of Judge Bigelow, because, like him, it has for years been indulging in hypocritical cant, and charges the JOURNAL with denouncing the Republicans when they advocated free coinage.

The JOURNAL never denounced individual or party for advocating the cause of silver, but it did endeavor to expose the hypocrisy of men who, here in Nevada, pretended to be for restoring silver, while advocating the success of a party that on various occasions proved conclusively that it was opposed to the free coinage of the metal at any ratio. The JOURNAL was right the events of the last three or four months have

established beyond all doubt. Men are now advocating the single gold standard who for years previous to the St. Louis Republican Convention paraded as friends of silver, and are now proclaiming themselves hypocrites in the endeavor, futile it is to be hoped, to inflict four years more of Clevelandism on the country under a new name. Are those men, who for years have been declaring for free coinage, and would be yet if Mr. Hanna's convention had not declared against it, to be trusted in any office in the gift of the people?

THE SITUATION IN NEBRASKA.

Secretary Herdman of the Fusion State Central Committee of Nebraska has received reports from every county in the State with a view of ascertaining the predilections of the voters for President. He finds that the alleged defections among the Germans is without foundation and that many who heretofore voted the Republican ticket are now for Bryan. It is estimated that fully fifteen per cent of the Republicans will vote for the free coinage candidate. Every free coinage Congressional candidate will be elected and the State will give Bryan fully 25,000 majority.

A month ago Mr. Hanna was claiming Nebraska for the gold ticket. Then he expected that the gold Democrats under the leadership of J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, would figure prominently in the campaign. Now it appears that Palmer and Buckner, the McKinley auxiliaries, who lacked the courage to go straight into the McKinley camp, cannot get enough signatures to their petitions to get them on the official ballot.

AN American financial policy which will increase the price of silver, cotton, wheat and other American products and give men opportunity to pay their debts in 100 cent dollars, is displeasing to the McKinleyites.

Free speech is tolerated in Massachusetts if it is not by the "young boys" of Yale, and cheers for Bryan made the echoes resound in Springfield yesterday as Bryan declared for free coinage.

The climax of absurdity is reached when a man whose family is suffering for the common necessities of life expresses a fear that if Bryan is elected the country will be deluged with silver.

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY MARRIED

No Bridesmaids or Best Men.

BAR HARBOR, Me.—Sept. 20.—A fairer day for a wedding never came than that which greeted Hon. Wm. Collins Whitney and Mrs. Edith S. Randolph, who were married this afternoon in the little stone church at St. Saviours, by Rev. C. S. Leffingwell, the pastor. It was an informal affair. There were no bridesmaids nor no best man. No formal invitations were issued. The church and grounds were thronged long before noon by the townspeople. The entrance to the church was a mass of roses, laurels, hydrangeas and polka plants.

Promptly at 12:30 the bridal party entered. The bride was accompanied by her brother, Frederick May; and with Mr. Whitney, walked Mr. Bryan the Danish Minister to the United States. The bride was dressed in blue and white satin, adorned with pink roses, and a bonnet with forget-me-nots and roses. Mr. Whitney wore a black Prince Albert coat.

After the service Mr. and Mrs. Whitney were driven to Anchorage, the home of the bride, where a wedding breakfast was served to a few intimate friends.

Accidentally Killed.

SAN DIEGO; September 29.—Augustus Jussaud, a rancher living near Tin Juan, visited that town after a hunting expedition. As he was drawing a loaded shotgun from a wagon, the weapon exploded; discharging the contents into his breast. The shot ranged downwards, causing his death.

Horse Thieves Sentenced.

SAN DIEGO, September 29.—Ignacio Sortel and Rodolfo Galligis, Mexican horse thieves, captured some weeks ago in the Coochabam mountains below the line, with American horses in their possession, have been sentenced to serve eight years as soldiers in the Mexican army.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The steamer Monowai, which left Sydney, New South Wales, for San Francisco, took \$3,375,000 in gold.

The joint Democratic Senatorial Convention, comprising the counties of Nevada, Plumas and Sierra, met in Nevada City and nominated W. F. Prisk for State Senator.

The Republican State Central Committee of California is endeavoring to harmonize the party factions in San Francisco. The Committee seems disposed to favor the Spreckles faction.

The steamer Unatilla, which left San Francisco last Saturday for Puget Sound, is reported ashore off Point Wilson. She struck on the rocks off the promontory and her bow was stove in during a fog.

Bryan and Senators Jones, Faulkner and Gorman held a conference in New York City and discussed the situation in the Middle States. The New York situation was also considered, but nothing regarding it was made public.

Train dispatchers on the Canadian Pacific Railway are out on strike and freight trains are badly tied up.

The cause of the trouble was an attempt

on the part of the officials to coerce the

dispatchers into withdrawing from the

Order of Telegraphers.

Secretary Walsh of the National

Democratic Committee has visited

Idaho and issued a strong address to the Democrats indorsing Senator DuBois for re-election. The Democrats followed his advice and will vote for the silver Republican and Democratic fusion ticket.

There has been no fresh disturbance at Leadville, and the Miners' Union at a meeting to be held this evening will probably take definite action in bringing about a settlement or to make aggressive warfare. President J. R. Ambur of the Union is said to have been wounded in the fight at the Emma mine.

In the Graven-Fair suit in San Francisco Mrs. Herman Oelrichs deposed that she had never heard of her father's acquaintance with Mrs. Graven and that her father told her that he had never re-married nor would he do so on account of his children. She did not believe the deeds conveying valuable property to Mrs. Graven were genuine because her father never made gifts of value to anyone.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says with no outbreaks or disturbances during the year the progress of the Indians in general education and civilization has been uninterrupted and substantial. The main effort now, as for many years, must be to put the Indian upon an allotment and teach him to support and protect himself and educate his children in book and in industries.

Auditor Broderick of San Francisco has decided not to audit the salary bills of the deputies in the offices of the Sheriff, Clerk, Recorder, Assessor, School Superintendent, District Attorney and Coroner, because the Supreme Court has decided that they are county officers and no provision has been made for their remuneration in the act under which San Francisco has a charter as a city and county. The Auditor has applied to the Supreme Court for a rehearing. The salaries of the officers will be paid, as under the Auditor's construction of the law they are entitled to their salaries out of which they must pay deputies.

AN ACT.

New York and the other states of the Union are in a state of lawlessness, violence, seems to be increasing in the community. It is to be seen in the length of rope in the Victoria Hotel, which had winter, and in quite succession came the violent acts of Max Elgin, Mandie Cunningham, Angie Buck and now Angie Mayors. Burglary has been more common in this immediate vicinity than ever before in a similar period of time.

In the last two months the files of the daily press tell the stories of no less than 200 burglaries, robberies and holdups in Greater New York, and many of these crimes were accompanied with violence.

The more tragic of these was the killing of Postmaster Walker B. Adams at Bedford Station, Aug. 31, by a gang of four men, two of whom, John Clare and Red Jenkins, were killed by the postmaster's son. The third, Peter James, was desperately wounded, while the fourth escaped. New York Journal.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, set at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic softens the gums reduces Inflammation and gives Tone and Energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle, sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

DIED.

DUCKER—In Reno, September 29, 1896, John G. Ducker, a native of California, aged 27 years.

WELCH—In Reno, September 29, 1896, Timothy Welch, a native of Ireland, aged about 80 years.

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NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

ONE OF DAILY JOURNAL.
SEVEN CENTS PER WEEK
Delivered by Carrier.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1886.

BREVITIES.

Trib cures bruises and sprains. *
Stove work; Genessey & Savage. *
Have you cataract. Use liquid
Viava.

Window glass, all sizes, at Lange &
Schmitt's. au29t

Photographs at E. P. Butler's Gallery
\$1 50 per dozen. tif

A new line of lamps at lowest prices
at Lange & Schmitt's. au29t

Trib, tried and true, eliminates lame-
ness brought by bruises. *

Mrs. J. W. Merrick of Empire was a
westbound passenger last night.

Stoves and ranges of all kinds at San
Francisco prices at Lange & Schmitt's.
au29t

Mild, yet strong, Trib does not hurt
a baby's skin, yet penetrates a horse's
leg. *

United States Judge Hawley arrived
on the V. & T. last evening and contin-
ued west.

Elmer E. Seaton took the train last
night for San Francisco, where he ex-
pects to remain.

N. J. Foxwell was down from Verdi
yesterday attending the funeral of the
late Willis Reveal.

Have you piles? Use Sanzo, prepared
by the Viavi Company. It reaches the
worst cases. Try it.

Charlie Becker has everything in the
line of blank books, memorandum and
fancy note paper. Call at his Model
on Commercial Row.

A Nelson has the celebrated "Nerve"
5-cent cigar, the best nickel brand in
the market. He is making a specialty
of the "Nerve" and smokers will do
well to try one. tif

E. P. Butler, the photographer, has
removed his gallery to Virginia street,
opposite the Bank of Nevada, where he
is prepared to take photos in the latest
styles of the art. 3t

Genuine Belfast and Dublin ginger
ale, sassafras sour and an ever running
stream of pure and sparkling soda
water and the best of ice cream at the
New Palace Bakery. 3t2t

E. B. Morgan, Missionary of the Re-
organized Church of Latter Day Saints,
is here from Iowa in the interest of the
church. He will preach at Huffaker's
school house this evening. J. Arthur
Davis, another missionary, accompanies
Mr. Morgan.

At the Hotel Reno last night: J. A.
Grant, San Francisco, Mrs. Houk, Sun-
niville; Mrs. Crane, Alturas; Mrs. W.
R. Chamberlain, city, Geo. W. Wilson
and Otto Weimer, Junction, Cal.; P.
Nolan, Glendale, J. Collins, Toronto;
Wm. Devine, Oregon; Mrs. Hunt and
children, Virginia; Mrs. Merick, En-
tance, and P. Dunn, Colorado.

Mr. E. Hunter is the busy work-
man in this city for four years, here to
raise \$1,000,000. The reason so much has
been sold is simply because they are
the grandest remedies in the world and
will not fail to cure if used as recom-
mended. Gentlemen who have stomach
troubles, come and get some of our
tabloids; you will never regret it. Any
person who is ill, come and see if we
have not a remedy that will cure you.

THE VIAVI CO.,
Mrs. B. E. Hunter, 4th St.

The Unitarian or Liberal Congregation.

The Unitarian or Liberal Congregation
will begin the year's work on Sunday
October 4. For the month, services
will be held both morning and evening
at Clough and Crosby's Hall. If, at
the close of the month the number attending
services warrant it, such services
will be continued; if not, we shall meet
but once a day.

We ask the cooperation of all Reno
Liberals. Without proper food the
physical body does not grow, and it is
as evident that one can not grow in
spirituality or toward divineness of
character without spiritual nourish-
ment. We meet to provide this food,
through the sermons of Mr. J.
Savage, who occupies the pulpit in
New York City, left vacant by the death
of Robert Colyer. The first sermon will
be selected with the idea of explaining
our Movement and Mission.

A Valuable Prescription.

Editor Morrison of Worthington, Ind.
Sun, writes: "You have a valuable pre-
scription in Electric Bitters, and I can
cheerfully recommend it for constipa-
tion and sick headache, and a general
system tonic it has no equal." Mrs. Annie Stehle, 2625 Cottage Grove
Ave., Chicago, was all run down, could
not eat nor digest food, had a backache
which never left her and felt tired and
weary, but six bottles of Electric Bitter
restored her health and renewed
her strength. Prices 50 cents and \$1.
Get a bottle at S. J. Hodgkinson's drug
store.

Viavi is King.

Visitors to Reno, are cordially invited
to call and investigate the merits of
Viavi. I have sold since June, 1892,
\$13,000 worth, this speaks it's value
without further words.

Mrs. B. E. HUNTER
Fourth Street.

School Shoes.

Tassell Brothers have a large and
fine assortment of shoes for school
children which parents are invited to
call and inspect as they are being sold
at a very low rate. 6-27t

NOMINATIONS CERTIFIED.

The Candidates of the Several Parties
for Presidential Electors and State
Officers.
Hon. Eugene Howell, the duly elect-
ed, qualified and acting Secretary of
State of the State of Nevada has certi-
fied to County Clerk Porter that the
following named persons have been
duly nominated by the respective party
State conventions of the State of Ne-
vada and to the offices as hereinafter
designated, and regularly certified to
him by the proper officers of such con-
ventions, to-wit:

BY THE SILVER PARTY OF NEVADA.
Presidential electors for William J.
Bryan for President and Arthur Sewall
for Vice President.

Benjamin F. Leete of Washoe county,
Nevada; George Russell of Elko
county, Nevada; Joseph R. Ryan of
Storey county, Nevada.

The said Benjamin F. Leete and
George Russell and Joseph R. Ryan are
certified to me as being nominated for
such electors by the Democratic party
of the State of Nevada, as hereinafter
set forth.

For Silver party Representative in
Congress:

Francis G. Newlands of Washoe
county, Nevada.

The said Francis G. Newlands being
the same person nominated for Repre-
sentative in Congress by the Demo-
cratic party of the State of Nevada as
hereinafter set forth.

For Silver party Lieutenant Gov-
ernor of Nevada:

C. H. E. Hardin of Humboldt county,
Nevada.

The said C. H. E. Hardin being the
same person nominated for Lieutenant
Governor by the Democratic party of
the State of Nevada as hereinafter set
forth.

For Silver party Justice of the Su-
preme Court:

W. A. Massey of Elko county, Ne-
vada.

The said W. A. Massey being the
same person nominated for Justice of
the Supreme Court by the Democratic
party of the State of Nevada as hereinafter
set forth.

For Silver party long term member
of Board of Regents of the State Uni-
versity:

J. M. Fulton of Washoe county, Ne-
vada.

For Republican short term member
of Board of Regents of the State Uni-
versity:

F. C. McDairmid of Ormsby county,
Nevada.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Govt Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Congress:

James C. Doughty of Elko county,
Nevada.

For People's party Lieutenant Gov-
ernor of Nevada:

George Cummings of Storey county,
Nevada.

For People's party Justice of the Su-
preme Court:

Benjamin F. Curley of Washoe county,
Nevada.

For People's party long term member
of Board of Regents of the State Uni-
versity:

Thomas Magill of Washoe county,
Nevada.

BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NEVADA.
Presidential electors for William Mc-
Kinley for President and Garrett A.
Hobart for Vice President:

A. C. Bragg of Washoe county, Ne-
vada; J. A. Lewis of Washoe county,
Nevada; Z. Pierce of Lyon county, Ne-
vada.

The said A. C. Bragg being the
same person nominated for Repre-
sentative in Congress by the Repub-
lican party of the State of Nevada as
hereinafter set forth.

For Silver party Representative in
Congress:

M. J. Davis of White Pine county,
Nevada.

For Republican Lieutenant Governor
of Nevada:

J. B. Moore of Elko county, Nevada.

For Republican Justice of the Su-
preme Court:

M. A. Murphy of Esmeralda county,
Nevada.

For Republican long term member
of Board of Regents of the State Uni-
versity:

J. M. Fulton of Washoe county, Ne-
vada.

For Republican short term member
of Board of Regents of the State Uni-
versity:

J. N. Evans of Washoe county, Ne-
vada.

The said J. N. Evans being the same
person nominated for long term mem-
ber of Board of Regents of the State
University by the Democratic party of
the State of Nevada as hereinafter set
forth.

For Silver party short term member
of Board of Regents of the State Uni-
versity:

H. S. Starrett of Lander county, Ne-
vada.

The said H. S. Starrett being the
same person nominated for short term
member of Board of Regents of the State
University by the Democratic party of
the State of Nevada as hereinafter set
forth.

BY THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF NEVADA.
Presidential electors for William J.
Bryan for President and Arthur Sewall
for Vice President.

Benjamin F. Leete of Washoe county,
Nevada; George Russell of Elko county,
Nevada; Joseph R. Ryan of Storey
county, Nevada.

The said Benjamin F. Leete and
George Russell and Joseph R. Ryan are
certified to me as being nominated for
such electors by the Silver party of the
State of Nevada as hereinafter set
forth.

For Democratic Representative in
Congress:

Francis G. Newlands of Washoe
county, Nevada.

The said Francis G. Newlands being
the same person nominated for Repre-
sentative in Congress by the Silver
party of the State of Nevada as hereinafter
set forth.

For Democratic Lieutenant Governor
of Nevada:

C. H. E. Hardin of Humboldt county,
Nevada.

The said C. H. E. Hardin being the
same person nominated for Lieutenant
Governor by the Silver party of the
State of Nevada as hereinafter set
forth.

For Democratic Justice of the Su-
preme Court:

W. A. Massey of Elko county, Ne-
vada.

The said W. A. Massey being the
same person nominated for Justice of
the Supreme Court by the Silver party
of the State of Nevada, as hereinafter
set forth.

For Democratic long term member
of Board of Regents of the State Uni-
versity:

J. N. Evans of Washoe county, Ne-
vada.

The said J. N. Evans being the same
person nominated for long term mem-
ber of Board of Regents of the State
University by the Silver party of the
State of Nevada, as hereinafter set
forth.

For Democratic short term member
of Board of Regents of the State Uni-
versity:

H. S. Starrett of Lander county, Ne-
vada.

The said H. S. Starrett being the
same person nominated for short term
member of Board of Regents of the State
University by the Silver party of the
State of Nevada as hereinafter set
forth.

For People's party Representative in
Congress:

Francis G. Newlands of Washoe
county, Nevada.

The said Francis G. Newlands being
the same person nominated for Repre-
sentative in Congress by the People's
party of the State of Nevada as hereinafter
set forth.

For People's party Lieutenant Gov-
ernor of Nevada:

George Cummings of Storey county,
Nevada.

The said George Cummings being the
same person nominated for Lieutenant
Governor by the People's party of the
State of Nevada as hereinafter set
forth.

For People's party Justice of the Su-
preme Court:

Benjamin F. Curley of Washoe county,
Nevada.

The said Benjamin F. Curley being the
same person nominated for Justice of
the Supreme Court by the People's
party of the State of Nevada as hereinafter
set forth.

For People's party Representative in
Congress:

Francis G. Newlands of Washoe
county, Nevada.

The said Francis G. Newlands being
the same person nominated for Repre-
sentative in Congress by the People's
party of the State of Nevada as hereinafter
set forth.

Shaw Hall Marks.

Judging from the story that is told
of a recent imposition on a buyer of
"old" English silver, a few words of
caution may not be amiss. It is not an
uncommon trick to take a tray genuinely
marked on both center and border
and from it make up two pieces, work
of modern manufacture being substituted
for the old part removed. This is
usually done very cleverly, but the
point of junction can be detected by
gently breathing over it, when a thread-
like line will appear. By the same test
one can detect the common imposition
of "old" English silver, a few words of
caution may not be amiss. It is not an
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gently breathing over it, when a thread-
like line will appear. By the same test
one can detect the common imposition
of "

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. A. PHILLIPS, M. D.,

Hours—8 to 10 A. M.

P. T. PHILLIPS, M. D.,

Hours—1 to 3 P. M.

NEVADA BANK BUILDING.

C. D. VAN DUZER,

ATTORNEY - A - L A W.

U. S. Land Attorney for Nevada.

Land and Mining Law a Specialty.

Patents, Pensions and Indian Claims.

Correspondence solicited.

Address "The Woodmost," Iowa C. R. Cole, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARION S. WILSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

KENO, NEVADA.

OFFICE—With Wm. Webster, First National Bank Building.

Collecting a Specialty.

Will practice in all the Courts. *debt*

DR. R. P. CHANDLER,

—DENTIST.—

BENO, NEVADA.

Office Hours—9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 5 P. M.

Rooms—13 and 14, Washoe County Bank Building.

DRS. GEORGE & KATHERINE FEE,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

OFFICE—Bank of Nevada Building.

RESIDENCE—At William Pineliger's.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. G. LEONARD, DENTIST.

Office at residence, North Virginia Street, corner of 8th, one block north of Congregational Church.

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ATTORNEY - A - L A W.

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A NATIONAL SAUCE.

SOMETHING ABOUT TOMATO CATCH-UP, SO POPULAR IN THIS COUNTRY.

How It Is Made In One of New Jersey's Big Factories—Deep Secrets of the Business—A Bit of History About a Famous English Sauce.

New Jersey is the home of the tomato, and especially of the national sauce of America—tomato catchup. Here the tomato plant attains its highest state of perfection and produces a fruit so luscious, red and round as to justify the old English name of "love apple," to which the French still cling, calling it pomme d'amour. The tomato plant being a native of America, and the name coming from the Indian word "tunali," it is fitting that tomato catchup should be on every table in the land.

Widespread acres are devoted in Jersey exclusively to the culture of tomatoes, the choicest of which are reserved for tomato catchup. There are large factories in which catchup making is the chief industry. A random visit to one of these factories is enough to convince the owner of the most jaded palate that there are flavor yet worth tasting. Tomatoes are put up in nearly half a hundred inconceivable ways, but chiefly in catchup. The cooking is done on scientific principles. The original recipe for the catchup produced, unlike that of a certain famous English sauce, probably came "from an old woman in the country," but the product has been so changed and improved by experiment that the old woman herself would be forced to admit that she had not attained the highest rank in her art.

The best efforts of at least two skilled men in one of the factories have been devoted to improving the flavor of the catchup, but the result of their labors can be obtained by the general public only in the finished product. Their processes are carefully guarded secrets, kept most carefully locked up in their breasts. If such a secret should be disclosed, the world would miss a distinctive product of the culinary art. The superintendent of the factory is one of these men. He probably knows as much about preserving fruits and making sauces as any man in the United States—and maybe more than any other man. He tells an interesting story about the famous English sauce before mentioned.

The makers of the sauce did an enormous business and kept their recipe a secret. Thieves tried to steal it, and the manufacturers imitated the flavor, the texture, the labels and so forth, but nobody succeeded in making sauce that was just like it. The rival manufacturers succeeded in getting decisions in their favor allowing them to use the same name and even to have similar colored-sauces and labels, but the name of the original makers was a guarantee of the peculiar quality of their sauce.

One day the foreman of the big works had a quarrel with the proprietors and withdrew. He began making and placing on the market a sauce so nearly like the original that connoisseurs could not tell them apart. The foreman kept this up awhile and then he suddenly retired from the business, closed his works, stopped making sauce and lived in luxury thereafter. Nobody has any positive evidence as to the manner in which he acquired his wealth so suddenly, but some people can guess.

"The secret of the tomato catchup made here is just as carefully guarded as that," said the superintendent. "We say we make catchup without the use of chemicals or coloring matter, and we do it. Salicylic acid is the standard chemical to prevent fermentation. If you can get just the right amount of that, perhaps it is not harmful, but the trouble is you have to use just a little too much to make sure that fermentation will not set in, and that surplus amount of salicylic acid hinders the natural fermentation of food in the stomach. It is as plain as that two and two make four."

"Then there is another thing—the coloring matter. These highly colored catchups that look so bright are really not pleasing to the eye as catchup that retains the natural color of the tomato, and they certainly are not so healthful, for they contain carmine. Any one who knows what carmine is made of doesn't care to eat it."

So much for the maker's estimate of his own product. The factory is certainly fresh and aromatic. A whiff of the air there after dinner is almost as good as a dash of tomato catchup. It requires 2,000 tons of tomatoes daily to supply the demand for the various preserves that are put up here. These are furnished largely by the farm in connection with the factory and partly by surrounding gardens. The finest, reddest fruit is reserved for the catchup making. It must be unbruised. This is placed in a sealing machine, where, with two separate cold washings and a hot plunge bath, the skin is loosened. It then goes into a peculiar machine called the "cylinder," which separates the skins and seeds from the pulp. Big porcelain lined tanks take the pulp to a "sifter," where the coarse fibers are taken out, nothing but the blood red fluid remaining to be made into catchup. Even this refining process is not enough, for the water is separated from it, and the clear pulp is then placed in large, hermetically sealed cans, where it is cooked without foreign substances of any kind.

These cans are taken down throughout the year, as occasion demands, and the real process of making catchup from the essence of the tomato begins. The pulp goes through more sifting machines, that make it smooth, like cream, and it is placed in large, tin lined kettles, where it is boiled and seasoned. Country girls with fresh Jersey complexions stir it up meanwhile, and the spices—what they are only two men know—are added. It is then tomato catchup, ready for the bottles, buckets and barrels that await it, for catchup is made by the barrel and shipped by the ton.—New York Tribune.

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little Satisfaction Found In the Many Explanations Given For the Formation of the Phantasmasia Which Come to Us as We Sleep.

In a thoughtful, well written article on "Dreams and Their Mysteries," in The North American Review, Elizabeth Bisland reminds us that we are so familiar with the phenomena of sleep that the strangest dreams come as no surprise. She says, truly:

"Prove that you have the hypnotic power to make a man feel pain or pleasure without material cause; that you can force him to believe himself a soldier, say, or a woman, or that he is three feet high, or two persons at once, and he will gaps upon this occult mystery with awe and wild surprise—he who over 24 hours of his life, with no more magic potion than healthy fatigue, with no greater wonder working weapon than a pillow, may create for himself phantasmal delusions beside which all mesmeric suggestions are but the flatest of dull commonplace."

Because people are afraid of being thought superstitious with regard to dreams there has been an unconscious avoidance of the whole topic, which is no less superstitious and puerile, the consequence of which foolish revulsion has been the cause of the most curious functions of the brain is still in a period of universal investigation—left unexamined and unexplained. Some dabbling there has been in the matter, but so far no tenable explanation has been offered of those strange illusions of sleep with which all mankind is familiar.

The results up to this time of this dabbling are for the most part of little more value than the contents of the greasy, well thumbed dreambooks that formed the only and dearly beloved library of eighteenth century milkmaids and apprentices. The greater portion of such labor as has been bestowed on the subject has been mainly directed toward efforts to prove the extreme rapidity with which the dream passes through the mind, and that it is some trivial outward cause at the moment of sleep that causes the dreamer to wake up from slumber, such as a noise, a light or the like, which wakes the brain to this miraculous celerity of imaginative creation.

The general conviction that dreams occur only at the instant of the awakening shows how little real attention has been bestowed upon the matter, since the most casual observation of "the dog that barks in dreams" would show that he may be chasing the wild deer and following the doe in the gray kingdom of seeming without breaking his slumbers. He will start and twitch and give tongue after the phantom quarry he dreams himself pursuing. But given the truth of any one of these assertions, still the heart of the mystery has not yet been plucked out, since it is not explained why a noise or a gleam of light—such as the senses are quite familiar with in waking consciousness—should at the moment of rousing cause the brain to create with inconceivable rapidity a series of phantasmas in order to explain to itself the familiar phenomena of light or sound.

It is broadly asserted by many that the memory retains each and every experience which life has presented for its contemplation, but this is hardly true. It makes to a certain extent a choice and chooses oftentimes with apparent caprice. To demonstrate the truth of this, let one endeavor to recall the first impression retained by his childish mind, and it usually proves to be some thing extremely trivial.

A lady, interrogated as to this, declared her first clear memory was a sense of the comfort to her tired little 2-year-old body of the clean linch sheets of the bed at the end of the most perilous and adventurous journey, and of whose startling incidents her memory had preserved nothing. Again this capricious faculty will seize on some few highlights in a vivid picture and reject all the unimportant details. As a rule, however, it is the profound stirrings of the emotions which wake the memory to activity. A woman never forgets her first lover. A man to the end of his life can recall his first triumph.

Miss Bisland believes that we inherit many of the memories that come to us walking as well as sleeping. Every one has felt many times in his life a sense of familiarity with incidents that have had no place in his own experience and has found it impossible to offer any explanation for the feeling. Coming suddenly around a turn of a hill upon a fair and unknown landscape, his heart may bound with a keen sense of recognition of its unfamiliar outlines. In the midst of a tingling sense of emotion a sensation of the whole incident being between the plaintiff and defendant on the grounds of a desire, commencing within ten days after the service on you of this summons (exclusive of day of service), if served in said county, or twelve days if served in any other county within said district, and in all other cases forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the plaintiff, and you will be compelled to recover a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant on the grounds of a desire, commencing within ten days after the service on you of this summons (exclusive of day of service), if served in said county, or twelve days if served in any other county within said district, and in all other cases forty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the plaintiff, and you will be compelled to recover a decree dissolving the 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